## **Supplementary Material for the Article:**

Development of a Translational Model to Screen Medications for Cocaine Use Disorder I:

Choice Between Cocaine and Food in Rhesus Monkeys

Amy R. Johnson<sup>a</sup>, Matthew L. Banks<sup>a</sup>, Bruce E. Blough<sup>b</sup>, Joshua A. Lile<sup>c</sup>, Katherine L. Nicholson<sup>a</sup>, S. Stevens Negus<sup>a</sup>⊠

<sup>a</sup>Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth
University,
Richmond, VA

<sup>b</sup>Center for Drug Discovery, Research Triangle Institute,

Research Triangle Park, NC

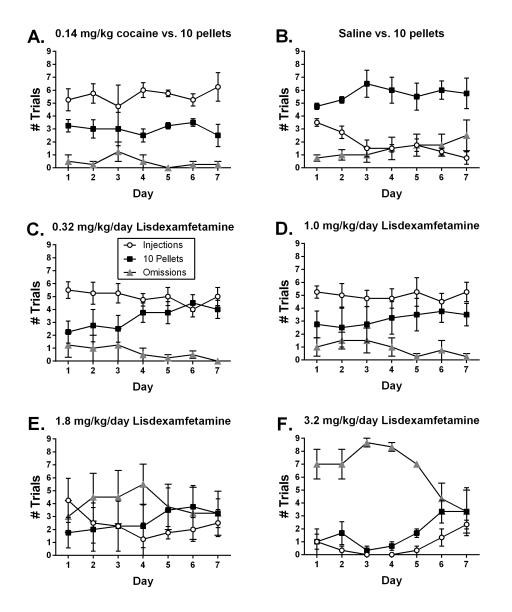
CDepartments of Behavioral Science, Psychiatry, and Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

☑ To whom correspondence should be addressed:
 Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology
 Virginia Commonwealth University
 410 N. 12<sup>th</sup> St.
 Richmond, VA 23298-0613

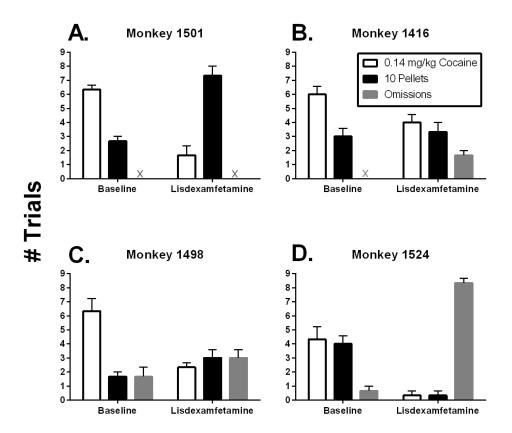
email: sidney.negus@vcuhealth.org

Phone: 804-828-3158

This material supplements, but does not replace, the peer-reviewed paper in Drug and Alcohol Dependence.



Supplemental Figure 1. Time course of choice between injections (0.14 mg/kg/inj cocaine or saline) and 10 pellets under different experimental conditions. Panels A and B show choice between 0.14 mg/kg/injection and 10 pellets (A) or saline and 10 pellets during (B) under baseline conditions in the absence of treatment. Panels C-F show choice between 0.14 mg/kg/injection cocaine and 10 pellets during treatment with increasing lisdexamfetamine doses (0.32-3.2 mg/kg/day). All points show mean±SEM for 4 monkeys except Panel F, where N=3.



Supplemental Figure 2. Individual subject data for choice betweeen 0.14 mg/kg/injection cocaine and 10 pellets under baseline conditions and during 1.8 mg/kg/day

lisdexamfetamine treatment. Graphs show data for individual subjects that contributed to mean data shown in Figure 3B, and all bars show mean ± SEM for the final 3 days in each subject. The "x" symbol indicates no omissions under the indicated conditions.